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BURGESS HILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

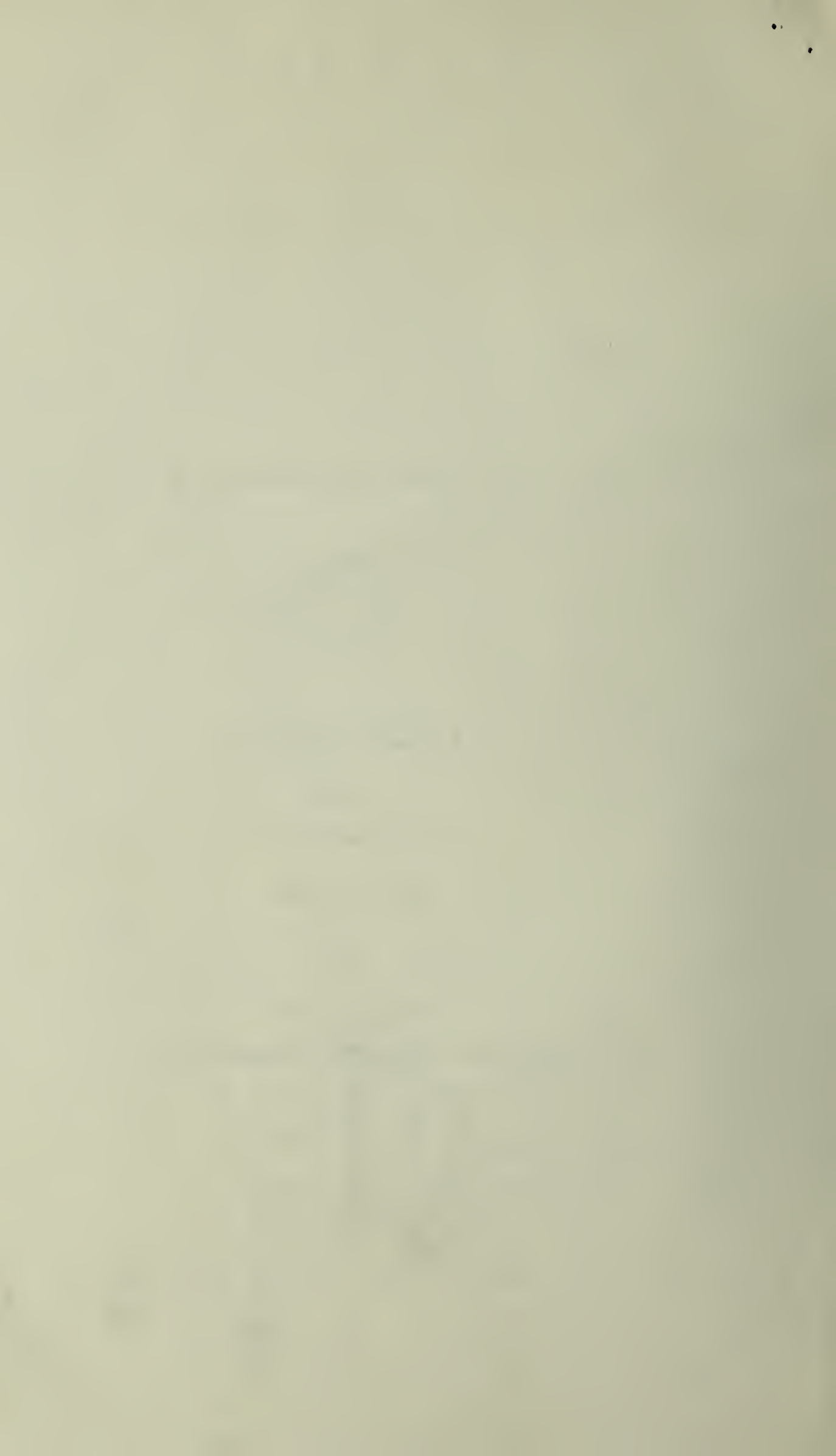
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

For the Year 1957

by

WILLIAM B. STOTT.

L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.) D.P.H. (Camb.).



R E P O R T

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

To the CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BURGESS HILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1957.

The Crude Death Rate is 8.58 and this figure when adjusted gives a corrected Death Rate of 9.35 which compares with 11.5 for England and Wales.

The Infant Mortality Rate is 3.68 as compared with 23.0 for England and Wales. The average Infant Mortality Rate for this district for the last four years is 13.77 — well below the average for the country as a whole.

As this will be the last Annual Report I shall present to the Council I thought it might be of interest to look at my first which was for 1934 and compare the position then with what it is now.

	<u>1934</u>	<u>1957</u>
Population	6,700	13,050
Rateable Value	£52,931	£155,338
Number of Houses	1,944	4,156
Infant Mortality Rate	48.78	3.68
Pulmonary Tuberculosis notifications ..	6	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis deaths	3	Nil

In the Report for 1934 it is stated that only two cases of diphtheria were notified, whereas it is now over twelve years since the last case of diphtheria occurred in this district.

In 1934 ninety per cent of the milk consumed was what was known then as "Ordinary", that is it was untreated and not from tuberculin tested herds and of this amount a quarter was sold loose; one per cent was from tuberculin tested herds and nine per cent was pasteurised. Observations were made about how undesirable it was, from the hygienic aspect, that any loose milk should be sold at all. At that time there were 24 milk retailers in the district and the general standard of hygiene was poor. Now approximately 99 per cent of all milk is pasteurised and under 1 per cent tuberculin tested. There are now only five retailers in the district.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH.

The County Council is responsible for the administration of this scheme and the County Medical Officer of Health has delegated the duties in connection with local arrangements to your Medical Officer of Health.

Prior to 1953 facilities for immunisation were only available against diphtheria, the recommended age being at nine months. Since 1953 every parent has received a letter from this department, when the child reaches the age of three months, recommending that the child has combined immunisation of diphtheria and whooping cough at that age in order to protect the child from contracting whooping cough in the early months, as that is when the disease strikes hardest. Parents are given the option of taking the child to the family doctor or to a special clinic at which Dr. H. L. Duke, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, attends. The great majority of parents very wisely accept the combined vaccine. If protection against diphtheria only is desired, this is done about the eighth or ninth month, as diphtheria very seldom attacks a child under the age of eight months. Three injections are necessary to obtain the required immunity and these are given at four-weekly intervals. The majority of parents show their willingness to have the child immunised at this initial approach — the parents in the Mid-Sussex area are to be congratulated on being so "immunisation minded" — but if no reply is received during the next two months the Health Visitor or District Nurse is informed and she then visits with a view to getting the necessary acceptance. Very few parents refuse to have their children immunised — 21 out of 1,125 children under five years of age.

Diphtheria does appear to be on the way out in this country, the number of cases in the whole of England and Wales last year being only 53 and the deaths 8, whereas in the years prior to 1940 the number of cases every year was approximately 60,000 and the average number of deaths was 3,000. The number of cases has diminished every year since 1940 when the immunisation campaign, for the whole country, was commenced and there is no doubt that immunisation has been responsible for this remarkable achievement. What a wonderful saving in children's lives!

In the Mid-Sussex area our campaign started in 1935 and at the outbreak of war in 1939 ninety per cent of the children in the Mid-Sussex area were already protected, the highest percentage in the country at that time. Although this district had a few cases of diphtheria shortly after the London children were evacuated to this area, many of whom were virulent carriers of diphtheria, we have definitely reaped the benefit of immunisation and it is now thirteen years since the last case occurred in this district. Should, however, a virulent carrier of diphtheria find his way into one of the schools of this area, and this is always a possibility, it will be the unprotected children who will suffer; so I suggest to those parents who have refused or who have consented but done nothing to reconsider their decision and have their children immunised without further delay.

We still remain faithful to the Schick test, carried out by Dr. Duke three months after the final injection, as it does ensure that all the children are properly protected, positive reactors being given a further injection. At the age of five years a reinforcing injection is given and at 10 - 11 years the children are retested, only those who are positive receiving a further injection. It is interesting to find that the result of the Schick test at this age (10 - 11 years) is that 90 per cent are negative, in other words are still protected. On these figures alone there does not appear to be a case for a reinforcing injection for every child at this age as carried out by most medical officers of health throughout the country.

As we now have had five years experience of whooping cough immunisation it was thought it would be worth while to ascertain if there was any significant decrease in the number of cases of whooping cough compared with the years prior to immunisation. The total number of cases in the last five years was 152 and in the previous five years the number was 241. The total number does not give a complete picture because in 1953 only the "under 1" children were protected, in 1954 only the "under 2", and so on. If we examine the cases "under 1" we find that 10 occurred since 1953 and of these 2 had been previously immunised. On investigating all cases of whooping cough which had been notified since 1953 (152) we find that 15 had been immunised previously. The numbers are too small to be dogmatic about but it would certainly appear that immunisation has been responsible for cutting down the number of cases occurring, although it must be admitted it is not yet 100 per cent effective.

Dr. Duke has been associated with me in the Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme since 1937 and it is due, in no small measure, to his efforts that our scheme has proved to be the success it is. As we both intend to retire at the end of February, 1959, I should like to take this opportunity of thanking him most sincerely for his assistance, consideration and loyalty to me over the years.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

The same kind of approach is made to parents to have their children vaccinated against smallpox and again the parents have come up to scratch. 178 children were vaccinated under the age of one year and this gives a percentage of 81 of all children in the 0 - 1 year group.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

The County Medical Officer of Health administers this Scheme and my department co-operates by distributing leaflets and forms and also by giving information to parents on request. Full particulars will, no doubt, appear in the Report of the C.M.O.H.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Of the 306 cases of infectious disease notified, measles was responsible for 280 and whooping cough for 25, the remaining case being puerperal pyrexia. No case of poliomyelitis occurred during the year.

CANCER OF THE LUNG.

During the past three years 12 males and 2 females died of cancer of the lung in this district.

In my 1956 report I pointed out that a great deal of research work had been carried out, in this and other countries, to try to find out why this disease had been increasing every year and the conclusion reached was that there was a relationship between cancer of the lung and cigarette smoking, the evidence showing that mortality was twenty times greater among heavy smokers as compared with non-smokers. I am again referring to this subject as I feel it is my duty to draw the attention of the public, in this district, to the risk of persons contracting the disease from cigarette smoking. My advice to (a) the public is to try to discontinue the habit altogether, (as I did twelve years ago) or to limit the number of cigarettes smoked, and to (b) parents to dissuade their children from starting the habit, which once started is very difficult to control.

FOOD HYGIENE.

Our efforts to maintain and improve the standards of food hygiene in food premises was continued during the past year. Frequent inspections at which reasons are given for suggested improvements and advice generally is the method we employ and in this way we usually gain the co-operation of the food traders.

Particular attention was paid to securing that no open food, on service counters, was exposed to contamination from customers, our standard being that no open food is allowed there unless it is protected from the customers by glass or similar translucent material. This applies specially to grocers, confectioners and butchers shops. There is, however, the problem of the window display and this has been a matter where some proprietors or managers at first, did not quite see our point of view. A display of unwrapped food — cooked meats, sausages and sliced bacon — in the window, unprotected by a glass door or similar means, is open to the same risk of infection from the customers as on the serving counter. Our requirement is that open food shall not be exposed in the window on the customers side of the counter which means that it has to be moved to the service side, leaving the other side for wrapped food.

I have given many talks on food hygiene during the past few years to Women's Institutes, Townswomen's Guilds and Young Wives' Groups in the Mid-Sussex area and I always invite questions at the end of the talk. In this way one obtains the views of the members who, after all, are the buyers and consumers and I find that they are just as keen as I am that open food should not be exposed. They sometimes complain forcibly about the shortcomings at a certain shop but when I have asked if they complained to the manager or proprietor they generally say that they have not, as they do not like creating a scene and prefer to change their custom to another shop. I feel sure that if food traders were fully aware of this attitude by their customers they would take more care in the display of open food and the Local Press would be doing a useful service if they would see their way to draw attention to this matter when they review this report.

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS.

It will be seen on page 13 that seven carcasses were found to be infected with cysticercus bovis (the cystic stage of a tape worm) an incidence of 1.8 per cent. Man is the host, the ox being the intermediary. The worm fastens itself to the wall of the human intestine and may reach 24 feet in length. Segments containing eggs become detached and passed in the faeces and if the eggs find their way to pastures may be taken up by the ox when feeding. From the alimentary canal of the ox the eggs pass to certain muscles and develop into the cystic stage, so completing the cycle. With such a high percentage among cattle one would, naturally, expect an increase in humans but on making inquiries of general practitioners I am informed that they rarely come across a case of tape worm infection. Some research into this problem would appear to be called for.

HOUSING.

All the 10 houses which comprised the Council's five year slum clearance programme have been represented. Four were demolished, three have been made fit, another is at present being made fit, one Closing Order was made and the remaining house, which is occupied by an elderly couple, who do not wish to move, has been the subject of an Undertaking by the owner not to relet when vacated.

WATER SUPPLY.

1. The water supply of the district, provided by the Newhaven, Seaford and Ouse Valley Water Company, has continued to be satisfactory in quality. There has again been no shortage of water during the summer months.
2. The Company carried out monthly bacteriological examination of the raw water and all were satisfactory. The water was chlorinated.
3. The supply is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.
4. There was no evidence of the supply being contaminated.
5. With the exception of three houses, all are provided with a piped supply direct to the house.

My thanks are due to Mr. J. W. Hobson, Public Health Inspector, for his help and co-operation and for the particulars supplied for this report.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the consideration and support I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. B. STOTT.

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

<u>Medical Officer of Health</u>	William B. Stott, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin)., D.P.H. (Camb).
<u>Deputy Medical Officer of Health</u>	H.L. Duke, O.B.E., M.D., Sc.D. (Camb)., D.T.M. & Hy.
<u>Public Health Inspector</u>	J.W. Hobson, M.A.P.H.I., Certified Meat Inspector.
<u>Clerks to the M.O.H.</u>	Miss G.L. Everson, Miss J.M. Lewry.
<u>Clerk to the P.H.I.</u>	Miss N.D.M. Miller.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Summary of Statistics for the years:

	1955	1956	1957
Area of District in Acres	2,024	2,024	2,024
Population estimated to middle of year ..	10,620	12,230	13,050
Rateable Value	£93,099	£152,549	£155,338
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£360	£594	£600
Density of Population	5.25	6.04	6.45
Number of Houses	3,466	3,963	4,156
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.82	17.25	20.84
Death Rate per 1,000 population	8.26	9.95	9.35
Infant Mortality Rate	17.86	18.96	3.68

CAUSES OF DEATH IN BURGESS HILL URBAN DISTRICT.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	5
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-
16. Diabetes	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	9	3
18. Coronary disease, angina	16	9
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	1
20. Other heart disease	13	12
21. Other circulatory disease	2	3
22. Influenza	1	-
23. Pneumonia	1	3
24. Bronchitis	1	2
25. Other disease of the respiratory system	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	9
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-
34. All other accidents	-	-
35. Suicide	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-
Totals: ..	59	53

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Births and Birth Rate:

The following table shows the Births registered for the year 1957:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	137	126	263
Illegitimate	5	4	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals:	142	130	272

This gives a rate of 20.84 per 1,000 population.
The corrected birth rate is 19.79.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Stillbirths	1	2	3
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Deaths and Death Rate:

The following table shows the Deaths registered for the year 1957:-

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
59	53	112

This gives a mortality rate of 8.58 per 1,000 population.
The corrected death rate is 9.35.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities:

All milk and water samples, infectious disease and food poisoning specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton. Medical practitioners send the specimens direct to the Laboratory, and they receive the report by telephone, a copy of such report being sent to this office.

My thanks are due to Dr. J.E. Jameson, Medical Director, for his informative reports and helpful advice on many occasions.

Ambulance Facilities:

Cases of infectious disease are now removed by one of the British Red Cross Society's ambulances stationed at Lavender's Garage, Sussex Road, Haywards Heath.

Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases:

Twenty-six beds are available at the Mid-Sussex Isolation Hospital for the treatment of cases of infectious disease, twelve of these beds are in a cubicle block and the other fourteen in a block consisting of two main wards and side wards.

A table on page 10 gives particulars of admissions during the year.

Smallpox:

The South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board state that cases of smallpox occurring in this district should be sent to the River Hospitals, (Long Reach), Dartford, Kent.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE:

Burgess Hill .. E.S.C.C. Clinic,
Mill Road, Burgess Hill. Every Thursday 9.30-12 noon
2 - 4 p.m.
Dr. attends each session.
Toddlers' session every
Thursday morning.

CLINICS:

Diphtheria Immunisation ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill.	1st Friday 2 - 3.30 p.m.
Chest ..	Haywards Heath Hospital, Haywards Heath. Cuckfield Hospital, Cuckfield.	Thursdays 9.30 a.m. (By appointment) Every Thursday 2 p.m. Diagnostic.
Orthopaedic ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill.	Tuesday 9 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. Friday 9 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. 2 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. Dr. usually attends 2nd Thursday, 2-4.30 p.m. very rarely 4th Thursday 2-4.30 p.m. (By appointment)
Speech Therapy ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill.	Thursdays 9 a.m. (By appointment)
Child Guidance ..	<u>East Grinstead:</u> Moat Road	Every Friday 10 a.m. (By appointment)
	<u>Burgess Hill:</u> E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road	Every Monday 10 a.m. (By appointment)
	<u>Lewes:</u> Castlegate House	Every Wednesday 10 a.m. (By appointment)
	<u>Hove:</u> 33 Clarendon Villas	Tuesday 10 a.m. Thursday 10 a.m. (By appointment)
Eye Refractions .. (School Children)	Haywards Heath Hospital	By appointment.
Minor Ailments ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill	Weekdays (Mondays to Fridays) 9 a.m. - 10 a.m.
Dental ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill	By appointment
School Clinic ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Mill Road, Burgess Hill.	Dr. Waugh (By appointment)
* Family Planning ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Boltro Road, Haywards Heath.	2nd and 4th Wednesday 2 p.m. Dr. each session (By appointment)
* Sub-Fertility ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic, Oaklands, Boltro Road, Haywards Heath.	1st Wednesday 2.15 p.m. Dr. each session (By appointment)
Venereal Diseases	Facilities available at	Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton.
<u>Men</u>	Monday	4.30 p.m. - 8 p.m.
	Wednesday	9.30 a.m. - 1 p.m.
	Thursday	1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
<u>Women and Children</u> ..	Tuesday	1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
	Thursday	10 a.m. - 1 p.m.
	Saturday	9.30 a.m. - 11.30 a.m.

New cases must attend at least one hour before the Clinic closes.

ANTE NATAL CLINICS: E.S.C.C. Clinic, Every Tuesday 2 p.m.
Mill Road, Burgess Hill.

* These Clinics are provided by the Family Planning Association.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

0 - 15 years of Age:

Number on roll	..	..	..	..	..	3,556
Number immunised	..	..	..	..	..	3,287
Percentage	..	..	..	..	..	92

0 - 5 years of Age:

Number on roll	..	..	..	..	..	1,125
Number immunised	..	..	..	..	..	950
Percentage	..	..	..	..	..	90

The table below shows the immunisation figures for every school in the district:-

	On Roll	Immunised	Percentage
<u>SCHOOLS: Primary and County Secondary.</u>			
Newick House	44	44	100
Junction Road Primary	484	472	98
Oakmeeds County Secondary	612	598	98
London Road Primary	582	543	93
	1722	1657	96
<u>NOT YET AT SCHOOL, or at school outside the area</u>	192	186	97
<u>SCHOOLS, Private</u>	517	494	96
	2431	2337	96

During the year:-

254 children were immunised
349 children were Schick tested
148 children had a reinforcing injection.

VACCINATION.

One hundred and seventy-eight children were vaccinated under the age of one year — a percentage of 81.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS.

DISEASE	Total cases notified	Under 1	1 -	2 -	3 -	4 -	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 and over	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Measles	280	3	21	23	31	27	164	7	1	3	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	25	1	1	4	2	2	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	306	4	22	27	33	29	176	9	2	4	-	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS — NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1957.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-

COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS 1946 — 1957.

Year	New Cases		Deaths	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1946	9	4	2	-
1947	6	1	8	-
1948	4	-	3	-
1949	5	1	1	1
1950	9	-	3	-
1951	6	1	1	1
1952	7	4	-	-
1953	3	1	-	2
1954	10	1	1	-
1955	8	-	-	-
1956	3	-	1	-
1957	3	1	-	-
Totals:	73	14	22	4

THE MID-SUSSEX ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

I am indebted to the Matron, Miss J.M. Reid, for the following particulars of cases admitted during the year:-

Disease	Cuckfield Rural District	Cuckfield Urban District	Burgess Hill Urban District	East Grinstead Urban District	Uckfield Rural District	Other Districts	Total
Observation Poliomyelitis	2	-	1	-	-	1	4
Paratyphoid B.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Observation Typhoid	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
B. coli infection	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Virus infection	1	1	-	-	-	1	3
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Observation Gastro-enteritis	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Observation Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	3	4
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	2	1	4	7
Adenitis following Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Measles	14	3	-	6	-	8	31
Measles and Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
Measles and Mumps	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Mumps	-	1	-	-	-	3	4
Observation Mumps	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Chickenpox	1	-	-	1	-	8	10
Rubella	1	-	-	-	-	13	14
Rubella and Chickenpox	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Tonsillitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Influenza	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Influenza and Bronchitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Endocarditis	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Tuberculosis	1	2	2	-	-	14	19
Totals:	26	9	6	12	1	64	118

The Cubicle block allowed twenty-three different diseases, observation cases or diseases with complications to be dealt with.

SANITARY SUPERVISION OF THE AREA.

Mr. Hobson, Public Health Inspector, has furnished the following report on the sanitary supervision of the district.

SUMMARY OF VISITS CARRIED OUT.

Dwellinghouses inspected	190
Revisits carried out	466
Visits made as Housing Officer	179
Infectious Disease and Food Poisoning	46
Disinfections	5
Meat inspection	398
Food inspection	25
Inspection of food premises	104
Movable Dwellings	44
Keeping of animals	3
Watercourses	3
Improvement Grants	28
Factories	35
Petroleum Acts	77
Pet Animals Act	1
Smoke inspection	4
Pest infestations	41
Rats and Mice (made by Rodent Operator)	2887
Swimming Pool	13
Unclassified	31
	<hr/>
Total Visits	4580

SAMPLES TAKEN

Drinking Water (Public Supply)	
Chemical and Bacteriological	4
Swimming Pool - Bacteriological	1
Ice-Cream - Bacteriological	17
Milk - Bacteriological, Biological and Phosphatase	96
	<hr/>
	118

COMPLAINTS (received and attended to) 104

NOTICES

Preliminary notices served	24
Statutory notices served	-
Verbal notices given	30
	<hr/>
	54

WORK CARRIED OUT BY DIRECT LABOUR

Cesspool emptyings	111
Drains and sewers cleared	82
Pest infestations dealt with	12

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS
MEAT, MILK ETC.

Number and type of food premises:

Grocery and provision	..	..	..	..	..	39
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	12
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	4
Fruit and vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	10
Cakes, bread and confectionery	..	..	..	..	..	8
Sugar confectionery	..	..	..	..	..	20
Hotels, restaurants and cafes	..	..	..	..	..	17
Canteens, schools and institutions	..	..	..	..	..	16
						<hr/> 126

Number and type of premises registered under Section 16.
Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

For the manufacture of sausages	..	..	..	12
For the manufacture of ice-cream	..	..	..	1
For the storage and sale of ice-cream	..	..	..	37
				<hr/> 50

Number of inspections carried out

Ice-cream premises	..	..	..	..	..	15
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	11
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	4
Catering establishments	..	..	..	..	..	11
Grocers shops	..	..	..	..	..	16
Other food shops	..	..	..	..	..	23
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	7
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	17
						<hr/> 104

Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949.

Number of Dairies registered	..	..	..	..	5
Number of Distributors on Register	..	..	..	..	5
Number of Bottled milk only	..	..	..	..	3

LICENCES GRANTED UNDER MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1949.

Tuberculin Tested (Dealers)	..	..	..	..	3
Tuberculin Tested (Supplementary)	..	..	..	..	2
Pasteurised (Dealers)	..	..	..	..	3
Pasteurised (Supplementary)	..	..	..	..	2
Sterilised (Dealers)	..	..	..	..	1
Sterilised (Supplementary)	..	..	..	..	1

SAMPLING:

Milk: (a) Bacteriological Examination

Number of samples taken	..	..	..	..	41
Number satisfactory	..	..	..	..	40
Number unsatisfactory	..	..	..	..	1

(b) Biological tests for T.B. etc.

Number of samples taken	..	..	..	..	15
Number satisfactory	..	..	..	..	14
Number containing tubercle bacilli	..	..	..	..	0
Number containing Br. abortus	..	..	..	..	1

(c) Phosphatase test for Pasteurisation

Number of samples taken	..	..	..	..	32
Number satisfactory	..	..	..	..	32

(d) Turbidity test for sterilisation

Number of samples taken	..	..	..	..	4
Number satisfactory	..	..	..	..	4

Ice-Cream:

Bacteriological Examination

Number of samples taken	..	..	..	..	17
Number satisfactory (Grades I and II)	..	..	..	..	14
Number unsatisfactory (Grades III and IV)	..	..	..	..	3

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Slaughtering and Meat Inspection

There are two licensed slaughterhouses in the district. One is used very occasionally but the other is in regular use. This establishment deals with most of the meat retailed in the town and in addition a certain amount is sent elsewhere for sale.

There has not been much alteration this year in the number of animals killed, the total being 4,224. All animals killed were inspected, and again a good deal of evening work has been necessary. A total of 390 visits were made, involving 370 hours outside the normal working day.

The following table gives a summary of the animals slaughtered and the meat inspected and condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total.
Number killed	1041	43	219	1855	1066	-	4224
Number inspected	1041	43	219	1855	1066	-	4224
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>							
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	82	1	-	35	27	-	145
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	7.88	2.32	.46	1.99	2.53	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>							
Whole carcasses condemned	4	2	-	-	-	-	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	27	8	-	-	13	-	48
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.98	23.88	-	-	1.22	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The following further information is given of the carcasses and organs condemned.

Condemnations for Tuberculosis.

<u>Cattle:</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
6 complete carcasses and organs	6884
22 heads	741
22 sets of lungs	222
6 livers	103
Other organs or parts	259
<u>Pigs:</u>	
11 heads	115
Other organs	6

For conditions other than Tuberculosis.

<u>Cattle:</u>	
75 part or whole livers	715
4 sets lungs	42
3 heads	80
Other organs or parts	43
<u>Calves:</u>	
1 complete carcass	60
<u>Sheep:</u>	
2 complete carcasses	61
32 part or whole livers	74
Other organs or parts	8
<u>Pigs:</u>	
9 lungs, hearts etc.	26
15 livers	44
3 kidneys	4

Total 9487 (4 tons 18 cwts 2 qtrs 23 lbs)

The condemned offals etc are collected by a firm for conversion into non-edible products. The carcasses, after being stained, are collected by another firm, cut up, sterilised, and used for animal feeding.

Inspection of other Foods.

Twenty-five visits were made to various premises for the purpose of food inspection, and the following list shows the amount of foods of various kinds condemned.

	<u>lbs.</u>
Tinned Ham	22
Tinned Meat	47
Tinned Vegetables	5
Tinned Milk	2
Tinned Fruit	21
Cakes	12
Fish	15
Sausages	33
Bacon	12
Chicken cutlets	12

Total 181 (1 cwt 2 qtrs 13 lbs)

Condemned food is normally disposed of at the Council's Refuse Tip.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

Mr. S. W. Cook, the Rodent Operator, has continued to give good service in dealing with infestations of rats and mice. When not engaged in actual treatment he continues with a systematic survey of the district to discover fresh infestations. Most cases however are reported by occupiers of premises.

During the year 291 complaints were received and 2,887 visits made to 580 separate premises. 134 infestations of rats and 80 of mice were found and treated. 467 dead rats and 195 mice were collected. The free treatment of private houses has been continued, a charge being made for work on business premises.

The refuse tip has been regularly inspected but there has been no serious infestation, and no treatment has been found necessary.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING AND SEWERAGE.

The cesspool emptying scheme has continued to work satisfactorily during the year and approximately 111 emptyings were carried out.

Four further houses have been connected to the main drainage system and the use of cesspools discontinued.

Work has now commenced on the extension of the sewage works and replacement of the inadequate outfall sewer.

HOUSING.

During the year a further 17 traditional houses were completed and occupied. All occupants of requisitioned accommodation have now been rehoused and the premises derequisitioned, with the exception of one small flat. No further council house building is planned for the immediate future but the Council is actively seeking the opportunity of acquiring further sites.

The flow of new applicants continued and despite the provision of new houses the number of approved cases on the Waiting List increased to over 90.

Two houses included in the Slum Clearance programme which were unoccupied and the subject of Closing Orders have been demolished, and a third on ceasing to be occupied was also demolished.

Two houses, also the subject of Closing Orders have been converted into a single dwelling. Major repairs and reconditioning of the fabric and modernisation of the interior was undertaken, and all necessary modern facilities provided. Two further such properties are now at present in the process of being modernised.

Seven applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act 1957 have been received and dealt with insofar as the work of inspecting and reporting on defects is concerned. In 2 cases Certificates were issued, and in the remaining 5 cases the owner gave an Undertaking to do the necessary repairs.

The Improvement Grant Scheme has been continued, but there was a falling off in the number of applications received. From the commencement of the scheme by the Council in 1956 to the end of the year there were 12 cases in which grants had been approved by the Council and accepted by the Applicant.

FACTORIES.

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1,2,3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	42	29	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers premises)	4	4	-	-
Totals	55	39	1	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Reme- died	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspec- tor	By H.M. Inspec- tor	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	4	2	-	-	-

OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Number of Outworkers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
<u>Wearing apparel:</u>						
(Making etc.	4	-	-	-	-	-
(Cleaning and Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-



